GIBSON. DANGER OF ESTABLISHING A PRECEDENT FOR USUR-PATION-EXECUTIVE INTERPERENCE LESS TO BE DREADED THAN A CONTINUANCE OF THE PRESENT STATE OF AFFAIRS WITHOUT A NEW ELECTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Str: I observe much opposition to Congressional legislation providing for holding a new and fair election in this State, upon the ground that it would be establishing a precedent fatal to all municipal liberty under our system of government. But this is a very one-sided statement of the issue. Already the Federal Government, through the action of the Judicial Department, sustained by the Executive, has set up a precedent which in my humble judgment, if permitted to sland, will more theroughly revolutionize our whole federative system than the legislation to secure an election in this State. The precedent they established and ch threatens to become permanent is simply this:

That one of several candidates for the Governorship of a State may, by means of an ex parte interiocutory order of a United States Judge, invoke the aid of the military forces, and with them seize upon the State House, the records and archives, expel the Governor, install a Legislature which shall in turn proclaim him to be the Governor of the State and themselves to con stitute the General Assembly, in violation of the laws of the State, and without receiving, or counting, or pretending to canvass, the official and legal returns or votes from one single polling precinct in the State. And this is precisely the mode by which the present Governor and State officers secured their places in this State. Here is the famous order:

Here is the famous order:

Caccers Course or use United States. First Circuit and District of boundard of Equilibrium P. Keilogs agtification of the Course of the Course

This order was made at the private lodgings of the Judge, G. H. Durell, about midnight on the 5th of De-cember, and the State House was seized about two hours after, before daylight on the morning of the 6th of December, 1973, by Capt. R. H. Jackson of the 1st Artil-

halteries of my regiment.
Q. Dal you take possession of the Mechanics' Institute used as a State
House in New-Orleans? A. Yes, Sir.
Q. At wast time? A. I think about 2 o'clock on the morning of the

O. Can you state what your orders were! A. To take possess or State House and hold it under the orders of the Marshal. Now, while the State House was in their possession by

seizure, a Canvassing Board proceeded to proclaim cer-tain persons members of the General Assembly of the State, and the plaintiff in the bill in chancery, Governor of the State. The President of this very Canvassing Board, summoned before the Senate Committee, testified

are any official returns before you, furnished under the nat A. Dist we have any? Not unless those I have stated, are thy at all I. A. No. Sir, I do not think we had, o official returns furnished in pursuance of the laws of eyon? A. No. Sir.

a were official returns? A. Yes, Sir.

a not before you? A. No. Sir.

ed voice in your estimate which were not polled at all, ex. Sir.

Louisiana before you? A. No. Nr.
Q. Then there were official relares? A. Yes, Sir.
Q. They were not before you? A. No. Sir.
Q. You counted voies in your estimate which were not polled at all did you? A. Yes, Sir.
Q. You controlled it then upon the basis of what you thought the voic ought to have been? A. You, Sir. that was just the fact, and I think on the whole we were pretty correct. Here, then, is a State Government, set up, as I said, by

the Judicial and Executive Departments of the Federa Government-a General Assembly constituted, and Governor installed-hedged about by bayonets, and se people, without reference to the votes cast by them in the recent election, and who claim that they are entitled under our form of government to elect their State officers. This singular creation is before you and main indifferent or neutral, for it is the offspring of Federal intervention. The Judicial and Executive De partments of the Federal Government have committed the whole Government to this matter. The Executive Department has indeed referred the questions involved to Congress for superior and final determination, for the President has not failed to see that the Executive recog nition and support can only be provisional. Hence his decise that Congress shall place the seal of legitimacy upon the transaction, or dispose of it in some way in ordance with the laws of the land.

How shall Congress deal with it ! If a foreign toe had serzed upon the Government of this State, we know what the response would be. If a domestic insurrection had thrown up a chief, who had seized upon the Goverament, we can well imagine how swift and complete the remedy. But when the usurpation has been com sed by the judiciary of the country, a State House brought into court, we may well be at a loss to determine the mode and measures of relief. Yet no man can kay that there should be no relief from such a wrong under our institutions, for this would be to confess that State Governments might be conducted in times of peace not by the people through elections, but by the orders of courts; or to acknowledge in a word the utter failure of republican government, which rests upon the dogma that the people shall govern themselves.

Hence the question appears to be, Shall Congress re cognize the existing State Government, organized by judge without jurisdiction, and by a canvassing board without ballots, and proclaim the precedent presented by it! In answering this question, our reply is nar-rowed by the prevailing issue. We throw out of consideration the Government that was overturned by the interlocutory order, and which for nearly four years had been recognized and supported by all the departments of the Federal Government. We throw out the fact that this Government had in its possession the legal and offithis dovernment that they had been canvassed by the Board recognized by the then Governor, and that the opponents of the present Governor and State officers, in accordance with the laws, were only declared to have received a majority of the vetes actually east and to have been elected. And as it appears that the action of Congress is to be limited to a recognition of the present State Government or a new election, the decision either way unquestionably establishes a precedent. Which

What would the good people of Connecticut say if the opponent of Gov. Ingersoil, at the next election in that Commonwealth, should procure an order from a United States Indee seizing the State House; and, disregarding the returns, ride into office on a bill in chancery flanked by Federal bayonets? What would the faculty and students of my venerable and cherished Alma Materwitnesses of the deed-say, if they were told that there was no remedy t And if they were advised by the At-torney-General of the United States that it was useless to protest, and by their Senators and Representatives in Congress that they might better quietly submit that they ought not to insist upon the undoing of what has been done or a new election by Federal intervention; that at the next State election held under the usurpers they could displace them-would they not regard all this as the merest mockery ?

Now if this precedent be confirmed, is it likely that the very men, who sought and held their offices by vir-tue of this startling process, will hereafter, once secure In power, adopt measures to procure, or that will per fair elections in this State ! Why, already these men have adopted laws which render it utterly impossi ble, under partisan control, that a fair election shall ever be held in this State. And if there were no other argument for another election, this would be ample and con-

We do not, therefore, ask so much for a new election. as for Federal intervention, to restore to this people such republican form of government displaced by Federal intervention, as to secure to them hereafter the privilege of selecting their own State officers, which is permanently denied them. Why the necessity for any more elections I say the partisans of Mr. Kellogg. Are they not likely to produce disorders! If held in the Spring, will they not interfere with the cultivation of the crops! if in the Autumn, with the harvests! Will they not produce bloodshed! cries out Mr. Morton. Truly these elections are worse than pestilence. Would it not be better, therefore, to abolish the awkward and perilous mode of choosing State officers and adopt the simpler process of chancery bills. These only require, by the precedent, two batteries of artillery under a captain and the scizure of the State Capitol; and peace forthwith descends upon the agitated people. I recommend this plan to the people of Indiana.

But, say certain more advanced partisans of Mr. Kellogg, we Republicans could not afford to see the Government of this State pass into the hands of the resident white population, and were, therefore, justified in these extraordinary measures by the law of self-preservation. Swayed by deep and bitter passions, they would experit and frample under foot all the safeguards of a well frample under foot all the safeguards of a well-preservation ordered commonwealth, in vain attempts to gratify sections and billing and petty revenge. Now, they not likely to produce disorders ! If held in the

if this be true of the people of this State, what should be done! Certainly this state of facts is wholly inconsistent with a republicae government in the Union. But I cannot perceive that this accessity justifies the Kollogg usurpation. We cannot conceive of any State Government that is not either appointed in an emersone by the Federal power, and held to a strict accountability and under its direct supervision, or elected by the people of the State. But the officers of the Kellogg Government do not pretend to be officers of the Federal Government and responsible directly to it, but assume to act on behalf and in the name of the people of the State. But the evidence shows that it was installed by Federal intervention, and that no votes were ever counted by which it was elected. This, therefore, on this hypothesis is not a legitimate government, being mether popular nor elected by the neople nor appointed by competent Federal authority; for not the judges, but Congress alone, if any department of the Government, has that power to meet an exigency.

If a State in thus Union is held, to be unfit, and incapa-

sione, if any department of the Government, has that power to meet an exigency.

If a State in this Union is held to be unfit and incapable of self-government, is this any reason why anybody or any set of men may seize upon the government of that State and invoke the support and protection of the Federal Government if The only government for such a State is the military government, and I for one would rejoice to see a soldier and a gentleman assigned to the command of this people, rather than experience the lumiliation and suffering from the ignorant and reckless despoilers, whose darkest crime is not the taking of our property and rendering life insecure, but the war they make upon the character and virtues of the people. That taxes should amount to confiscation, that our great city should be in decay, that our sgricultural interests should languish, that every industry should be paralyzed, and the whole people desperate and distressed under a mountain load of debt that alarms and puzzles the usurpers themselves, might have been foreseen by the most indifferent and distant observer; but the effect pipon the character of the people can be seen and feit only by those identified with them by common hardships, trials, and disasters.

But the whole statement as to the sectiments of the

only by those identified with them by common hardships, trials, and disasters.

But the whole statement as to the sentiments of the people of this State is utterly faise. We are glad to welcome men from the North. We have freely acknowledged the equal rights of the colored people. We long for social neace, order, and prosperity. We seek no destiny out of the Union. I do not deny that we have had much, very much, that was hard to hear, but I assure you we have sought to demean ourselves like men and as becomes American freemen. We do not seek to keep alive animosities nor the remembrance of our civil contentions. We are indeed ready to exclaim with Achilles:

Let us leave.
These things among the things that were, and though
They make us grieve, let us subdue our minds.
To what the time requires. Here then our wrath
Shall end: it is not meet that it should been.
Forever.

Forever.
or since the war have we had the first single Repative on the floor of either House of Congress to Never since the war have we had the first single Representative on the floor of either House of Congress to vindicate this people—I mean the resident white population. The members of the Senate have been elected by Legislatures that were composed almost exclusively of negroes and a few white men newly arrived in this community. The members of Congress have never pretended to be elected by any except negro votes. Hence as a matter of fact, we have had no one in the Federal Government whose position did not depend upon the exclusion of the resident white population from power, or who could pretend to represent any other than the edicted vote, or whose political interest it was not to misrepresent us. Cut off thus from intercourse and ready access to the people of the North, they have been induced to believe statements that are not only repurant to the truth, but that do violence to cur common humanty. If we were actuated by no higher feeling thas selfishness or the desire to better our condition we would banish passion.

I would insist upon an election in this State under mil-

humanity. If we were netuated by no higher feelings than selfishness or the desire to better our condition we would banish passion.

I would insist open an election in this State under military direction, in order to prevent the cherished forms of republican government from perishing. I would insist upon it toset assige the fatal precedent now upheld. It would be better to order an election even though every present State officer should be elected, for they would then feel directly responsible to the people, that they had indeed a constituency, and that office was a trust. Approve the extraordinary measures which produced it, and the still more flagrant measures which produced and will continue to adopt, wholly irreconcilable with free government, to perpetuate its power and to protect itself against the people; which will create further dissensions and add new complications to the already disturbed condition which renders republican government a delecate and difficult experiment in this State.

delicate and difficult experiment in this State.

New Orleans, Feb. 11, 1874. RANDALL L. GIBSON.

MR. BEECHER ON REALIZING GOD.

MENT OF DOCTPINES-GOD AS A DISPOSITION, AND AS A CONSTANT PRESENCE-METHODS OF REALIZATION.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] NEW-HAVEN, Feb. 19 .- The Rev. H. W. Beecher's fourth lecture on "The Preacher's Treatment of Doctrines," was delivered in the chapel of the Yale Divinity School this afternoon. It was a continuation of "The Mode of Preaching God," the discussion of which he opened yesterday by explaining how God must be preached as a Personality. He took up to-day his second and third propositions, that God must be preached as a Disposition or Character, and as a constant Presence, and by illustrations showed how those several methods were to be used, so that his theme was in effect "The Realization of God."

He treated it in substance as follows:

He knew by experience that preaching, not in the line of which he was speaking, while it might have a certain power, would lack the highest power, and would cley; while this method never would. He had been asked after yesterday's lecture what he meant by God as a Personality. By such a God he meant a God thought of as separate from attributes; a God as much distinct from and above the universe as a man is distinct from and above his surroundings; a God-Person. And it was to be remembered that the Scriptures ever worked in two lines, at once exalting God unspeakably, and yet making Him tenderly concerned in His creatures-kissing, caressing, nursing, weeping over them. The latter feature was strikingly manifest in the Old Testament, and the entire Scripture bore in tion of a perpetual incarnation.

God, as a Disposition or Character, was to be realized through Anthropomorphism-if he might be allowed a word for whose length he was not responsible. This was protested against, but it was the only way of get ting at God. The ancients put together strength, courage, patient endurance, all heroic qualities, and made a Hercules; it was a divinity in the line of their highest enceptions, and other divinities shaped themselves as civilization advanced. But had the very highest qualities been linked, and put in the sky rather than on mountain tops, they would not have been so far astray; at least, by a reverse process, God must be realized; He nust be to men as the soul of a father is to his child.
Prof. Typdall's proof that there was light which could not be seen, was in physical things, however, an illustration of how Divine things were, to the most earnes earch, past finding out. In attempting to bring to men this realization, one must come to his highest, and make use of the imaginative faculty in himself and his hearers.

Of illustrations of the methods of this realization the Old Testament was full. That book used types in the sense-field-seasons, storms, clouds, mountains, seas, winds, and with the most delicate aptness; a "rock, for example, and " the shadow of a great rock in a weary land." So to one clouds would represent babies, baskets, flocks of sheep, caravans, battlements, and to another temperature effects. So there were functional figures— "Lion," "Eagle," " Dove," " Husbandman," " Gardener, 'Shepherd," "Captain," "King," "Judge," "Witness," all of which were to be taken in their root idea, and not in all their details, as the lion's strength without other attributes. So there was "Father," and that, in the absence of "Mother," was a hint of how far back was the world 4,000 years ago. Indeed the want created the Virgin Mary as many receive her. It was when these figures had had their outworkings that such compositions as the Psalms and Prophets appeared; and, indeed. no name could be significant to a man till be had come to feel its import, which illustrated the need of such methods of gradual realization. The workings of such realizations were not far to seek. If some one said, "Are you his son! Why, come home with me; I knew your father," the feeling kindled was delightful. So God was to Jacob the God of Abraham and Isaac, not "O Metaphysical Superior:" and so to the Jewish people God was the God of these men, the God of their nation. The average preaching was therefore to be condemned for its metaphysical, Latinized, periphristic, last-deas-of-civilization styie. Of that sort were the prolonged arguments between his father and Dr. Taylor in the old Litchfield partor—his father ever and anon bringing the wire-drawn discussion to a practical turn. If he should preach in the College Chapel, he should preach not to mental philosphy, but to the heart, which was always hungry, and was common to the high and low, to all times. Second causes were not to be thought of epastinity; "seeing things as they are," was not seeing things; things were never seen till what was back of them was seen; one must see in two fields, the concrete and the spiritual. He loved to go into the woods; to be so still that the birds would sing as if he was not there; to have the grasshoppers stamble over him—jumping first ang agents when the removed afterward; to come realizations were not far to seek. If some one said, have the grasshoppers atomble over him - jumping at and seeing where they jumped afterward; to come to the kinship feeling toward nature and its God.

RELIGIOUS DISCUSSION.

PERMANENCY OF THE APOSTOLIC OFFICE. DIOCESAN EPISCOPACY NOT THE DIVINELY AP-POINTED METHOD OF RULING THE CHURCH-TESTIMONY OF EPISCOPAL WRITERS AND DIVINES - THE APOSTLES WITHOUT SUCCESSORS - THE

TEST OF RESULTS. to the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: It seems proper that some reply should be made by me to the strictures which, after the lapse of some weeks, have appeared in your columns upon the position taken in my communication of Jan. 1 in regard to the exclusive claims of Episcopacy. The kindly tone of these replies deserves a recognition in the same spirit, and, if the positive views of the original letter are now reiterated with an increase of emphasis, it should be understood that it is with the carnest desire that nothing may be written which shall conflict with the teachings of the Word of God, or with that charity which ought ever to characterize the discussions of those who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincersty. At the outset, suffer me to use a few lines in explana

nation of the object simed at, in the letter of Jan. 1. In the progress of the discussion growing out of the interdenominational communion services observed during the meetings of the Evangelical Alliance, one of which services was beld in my own church, it had come to pass that the whole argument had centered upon the side issue, Whether the validity of non-Episcopal ministerial orders had been recognized in the early history of the Church of Eugland. Interesting as this discussion must have been to members of the Episcopal communion. and ably as it was conducted on both sides, it seemed to the writer to place the great body of Christians who do not belong to that branch of the Church in the false position of depending upon the proof of such recogni-tion for the justification of their separate existence. To prevent a mistake on that point, I ventured to state, in the briefest possible terms, that "the status of these non-Episcopal churches is not in the slightest degree affected by the results of that discussion, since the main question is, Whether Episcopal orders are essential or even important in the true Church of Christ." And in regard to this question, the assertion was made in behalf of Presbyterians, that "going ito the New Testament for our polity, as we do for our doctrine, we confidently challenge the scholarship of the age to es tablish the proposition that Diocesan Episcopacy, with the three ministerial orders which it embodies, is the divinely-appointed method of ruling the Caurch of Christ." To confirm this declaration, the authority of certain emineut Episcopal writers was adduced.

In reply to this statement, one of your correspondents, M. A. J., writing from Niagara Falls, proposes "a discussion of these points for the enlightenment of all parties concerned, provided a proper person will undertake to sustain the views of R. R. B.," and is willing to have that discussion proceed upon the sole basis of Scriptural testimony-referring to the book called "Apollos, or the Way of God" as presenting an argument which "professes to begin with Scripture, to continue with Scripture, and to end with Scripture," and which "clearly makes out that the system of the Scriptures is that which we call Episcopacy."

It is in somewhat amusing contrast to this proposition, to debate the claims of Episcopacy on purely Scripture grounds, that another of your correspondents, "Olkono os," launches out with the assertion that as "th written, therefore whatever polity it had it did not

church was established before the New Testament was written, therefore whatever polity it had it did not derive from the New Testament; but that, as Presbyterians profess to derive theirs from that source, it cannot be Apostolic." But surely the advocates of the Episcopal system cannot be willing to rest their cause on such a syllogism; the fact that the Church was founded before the New Testament was written, a fact pretty well understood by all Christian people, does not onsprove the assertion that we are to "go to the New Testament for our polity," which, let it be observed, was the expression employed in my letter.

How does your correspondent know that the Apostolic Church was founded at all except by the testimony of Seripture! How does he learn what its foundations and structure were except by consulting that record! Has he private documents of his own from which he has derived information! Will he name any more trustive that the consult but the Apostolic testimony is the New Testament! Are there, in fact, any others! Whom shall we consult but the Apostolic when we would learn what was the relation of the when we would learn what was the relation of the when we would learn what was the relation of the when we would learn what was the relation of the bearth low "the Apostles founded the which the first century affords of which are certified to us in the inspired Word, and we must go it to learn bow "the Apostles founded the Church." This books of the New Testament present the only neconit which the first century affords of what was tangent by Greenward. This record was not made by chance of human wisdom, but he does not made by chance of human wisdom, but he does not made by chance of human wisdom, but he does not made by chance of human for the fact had not begin the salvation, and for everything essential to salvation, and for everything essential to the presumption that he does so because he feels that Scripture speaks aramst them. Will our Episcopal friends approve such an unconditional surrender! But

ministerial orders which Episcopacy involves have been established from the beginning as the divinely appointed method of ruling the Church.

But it is just at this point that assumption is very much out of place. The whole question hinges upon the permanency of the Apostolic object, and so intelligent a writer ought to know that on this point the ablest and most eminent scholars of his own communion have virtually abundoned the claim. It is strange that with the original article before him he should have ignored the citation of "such authorities as Wmately. Alford, and Jacob," who are all Episcopal writers. One would suppose that before writing so confidently on a subject of such importance, he would at least have turned to the pages of Ellicott or Alford, to see what competent scholars have decided to be the true interpretation of the crucial passages contained in I. Tim., in., l., and Acts xx., 17. But no; we have simply the off-reiterated assertion that the Apostolic office is perpetuated in the Church as one of the permanent orders of the misistry, and that in abandoning that office that Presbyterians have changed the constitution divinely established.

Now the sufficient answer to all this is a denial of the claim that the Apostolic office was a permanent institution in the New Testament Church, or that the Apostolic office was a permanent institution in the New Testament Church, or that the Apostolic office was a permanent institution in the New Testament Church, or that the Apostolic office was a permanent institution in the New Testament Church, or that the Apostolic office is fourth government which is based on that successors at all. Having every inducement to learn the whole truth in this matter, and having in hand all the sources of information, we Presbyterians do intelligently and conscientiously reach the conclusion that the system of Church government which is based on that succession is not according to Scripture, and having the fourth over the Church. I might go further than this, and maintai

further than this, and maintain the positive decirine of the Pressylerian order, but for the present purpose it is sufficient to meet the assumption which "Okkonomos" presents, and to confute it by citing a few of the many authorities which, within the Episcopal communion, attest our position. Until these are disposed or, it would seem to be the part of discretion for our Episcopal frouds of the exclusive school to refrain from the positiveness of assertion which is so often presented. If their own best scholars and critics witness against these extreme claims, the case is substantially decided: I say, "against these extreme claims," for I do most hearify discriminate between the Episcopacy which maintains these irrational and unscriptural pretensions, and that other (and as I believe) historical form of the system which simply asserts that "Episcopal government is essential, not to the being, but to the well-being of the Church." With the latter class, we as Presbyterians need have no controversy. Though we dissent from their view of expediency, and judge that the Presbyterian order is most consonant with the Scriptures, and most profitable for the welfare of the Church, we do not maintain they position with acrimony, nor do we dispute their right to be regarded as chaffoches of Christ. But against the views which have of late had such intolerant and unseemly utterance, we are bound to protest that they are wanting both in Scriptural and historical evidence, and to show that they belong, as affirmed in the original letter, to "the common category of unwarranted assumption." Sufficient proof of this may be found in the following testimonies in regard to the teachings of Scripture, all of which are taken from Episcopal writers, these being selected, not for the lack of equally competent non-Episcopal authorities, but because such testimony in regard to the point at issue must be recognized as impartial and sound.

In "The Institutions of a Christian Man," issued by the bishops and clergy of the Church of England

1573, it is said:

The truth is, that in the New Testament there is no mention of any degrees or distinctions of orders, but only that of dearests or the control of the co

The truth is, that in the New Testament there is no mention of any degrees or distinctions of orders, but only that of deacons or ministers, and of pression of bishop of Durcham, says:

Dr. Phistington, Bishop of Durcham, says:

The principes and superiorities which hishops have above other ministers are rather granted by men for maintaining of better order and quietness in commonwealths than commanded by God in His Word.

Archbishop Whitigiff says:

I find no one certain and perfect kind of government prescribed or commanded in the Scriptures, to the Church of Carist.

Archbishop Whately says:

Successors in the Apostolic office, the Apostoles have none. As witnesses of the resurrection, as dispensers of miraculous gifts, as implied concles of derice revelation, they could have no successors.

In his ministerly work on the pointy of the New Testament, Dr. Jacob of London, says:

Nor is there in the New Testament the slightest intimation, much less an authoritaive sunocucement, this such an Apostolical succession is the only source of lawful ministerial authority. The subject in fact is not even mentioned or slunded to in the Christian Scriptures, nor are the Apostole ever shown to have themselves received or given to other, any such powers as the dogmanistician.

Dr. Lightfoot, the Huisean Professor of Divinity in Cambridge University, says in his treatise on the Curistian manistry:

The Anadisc had no successors their office orased with them. The

Cambridge University, says in his treatise on the Cirrist in ministry;

The Apostles had no successors, their office ceased with them. The Episcopsite was instituted as a higher rank within the presh stylented as the stylenter of the entry church held this. The idea that they form a separate order above the Presh fers, equal to that of the Apostles, is a novelty, an invention of man is fers, equal to that of the Apostles, is a novelty, an invention of man is

ters, equal to that of the Apostles, is a lovelity, as invention of man in recent ages.

I have already alluded to the testimony of Dr. Ellicott, Bishop of Glowcester and Bristol; but let me here quote his language:
It seems proper to remark that we must fairly acknowledge, with Javone, that in the Pastonal fipledies the terms episcopes and presbutiers are applied its differently to the same persons.

And to the same purport is the witness of the accomplished and adololarly rector of Calvary Church, Dr. E. A. Washburu, in his note on the passage in Timothy, commanded in Lange's Commentary. I may sum up these

explicit statements with the testimony of one of the LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

explicit statements with the testimony of one of the most conscientious and useful of the English commontators, the Rev. J. C. Ryle:

There is not set in the New Tretancet which expressly commontations, the last of the the New Tretancet which expressly commontations are obtained. If there is, in the me point is sit.

Now, in the face of bestimony like this as to the tenchings of the New Testament, tostimony all taken from well-known writers and scholars of the Episcopal Church, and which might easily be increased a hundred-fold, what standing-ground is there for the exclusive claims of the letter before us or what from for the assumption that the orders of the Episcopal Church have a distinctive divine authority!

The assumption vanishes into thin air when tried by the standard of Seripture, as quickly as it does when tested by the actual results which flow from it in the present life of the Church. On this latter point let us all the more valuable because made in the solemn act of protest assums time errors which have forced him to wishdiaw from the church to which have forced him to wishdiaw from the church to which have forced him to wishdiaw from the church to which have forced him to wishdiaw from the church to which his life has been spent. I quote from the letter of the Rev. J. A. Litané to Bishop Johns of Virginia:

Han erchaire Episcopal maintry in the Christian Church be of divine origin and authority, then the non-bishcopally ordin d ministers of the various churches of the Referention are committude in our day, as many of the advocates for Episcopaer do not bestiate to allege, the sin of Korah, Dathan and Abrens in the days of Mosee. But if yo, where is the risk many for the advocates for Episcopaer do not bestiate to allege, the sin of Korah, Dathan and Abrens in the days of Mosee. But if yo, where is the risk mental to the minister of the minister of the risk mental to the first them are said tokens of God's displeasare—of Gof's judgmente-agenut a bold, daring, resumptions sin! I in other words, a

whom God hath accepted, and separatic ourselves from all fellowship on earth with those with whom we shall be glad enough to take our places. Relying only on such teatimony as this, and it certainly does not exaggerate the case, either in respect to the activity or the success of the non-Episcopal ministry, nor does it bring out at all the contrast between the harmony of their cooperation and their mutual respect in spile of subordinate differences, and the bitter autagonisms, dissensions, and separations which, both in England and here, characterize the rival system, but resting on these conceded features of the life and work of the non-Episcopal charches, what an overwhelming refutation of the exclusive claim to divine favor and blossing is thereby presented.

To persist in those claims in the face of such evidence its simply formake their supporters, as one of their own communion has pointedly said, "a languing stock among Christian people." Nor does it need prophetic wisdom to justify the prediction that the continuance of these pretensions will in the future issue more and more in successions to Rome on the one hand, and departures like that of Bishop Cummins on the other.

A word as to the right of the latter to second from his cared, "Otkonomos" tells—sunt the Reformers of England left the Church of Bome on account of what they deemed unlawful asseption and corrupt practices, and that they were justified in so doing by their right as bishops. Precisely so, And Bishop Cummins an amany not in his movement believe, with very good reason.

The vindication of this honored minister of Christ is

many not in his movement believe, with very good reason.

The vindication of this honored minister of Christ is not, however, at all essential to the question in hand. The main point proposed in this letter has, I believe, been fully established, viz, that the New Testament is the authority to which we must go to learn how "the Apostles founded the Church," and that, by the witness of many of the most eminent prelates and scholars of the Episcopal Church, it cannot be proved from the New Testament that "Diocesan Episcopacy, with its three munisterial orders, is the divinely-appointed method of ruling the Caurch." Until something cetter than unfounded assertion is brought to bear on this argument, the non-Episcopal churches will maintain their position and meet all such attacks with composure.

University-place Church, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1874. R. R. B.

THE CUMMINS MOVEMENT IN VIRGINIA.

The letter of the Rev. Dr. J. A. Latané of Wheeling, formerly of Staunton, Va., to the Right Rev. J. Johns, D. D., aunouncing his withdrawal from the Episcopal Church, has called out a reply from Bishop Johns. In this, while great regret is expressed at the step which Dr. Latané has taken, he is assured that he will receive full credit for conscientiousness and candor. The Bishop Insists that if it be right to withdraw from the Church because certain words and phrases in its formularies are liable to be perverted and misunderstood, one would, therefore, be justified in rejecting the Epistles of Paul and withdrawing from Christianity Dr. Latané asserts that if the current interpretation of certain canons is accepted, no minister of the Episcopal Church can now by any one official act recognize any other Protestant church, or the ministers of any other church, Protestant church, or the ministers of any other charch, as lawful ministers. The Bishop is unaware of any such advance in the legislation of the Church as this. The action on the surject of most recent date was the adeption of Canon II. Tit. I. which simply probabits any person from officiating in any congregation without sufficient evidence of his being duly liceused or ordained to minister in the church. The language of this canon is by no means as strong as that in the preface to "the form and manner of making, ordaining, and consecrating," established in the General Consecration 1979. In both the purport is the same, to proing, and consecrating," established in the General Convence of 1722. In both the purport is the same, to protect congregations against the innistrations of persons who are not responsible to the Caurch for what they may teach and do. The regulation covers only the services provided for the people and places of worship of the Church. If any one of its members or ministers thinks it proper to visit an assembly of Christians of another church and join in their devotions, there is no law prohibiting this course. Ministers and members of other churches may, and do, when they desire it, so partake with the Episcopal Church. The action of Dean Alford at Berlin and Dean Smith in New York, each having the sanction of his intercopolitan, shows that the liberty is not withdrawn or antiquated. In the Church is the United States such intercommunion is neither interfered with nor likely so to be. It is one form of the practical recognition discountenanced by some members of the Episcopal Church, but not by the Church as a body. The Bishey's letter closes with a cordial and affectionate tribute to Dr. Litane, and the hope that he has only departed for a season, and that he may soon refiner the Church in which so much of his life has been spent.

CHURCH SOCIETY CONSOLIDATIONS.

Negotiations which have been pending for st. Methodist Episcopal Church, situated near Spring-st and the Duane Methodist Episcopal Church, Hudson-st., near Broome-st., for the sale of the property held by both societies, and the consolidation of their interests in a more modern church building in the upper part of the city, have at last been completed. The plan was origicity, have at that been completed. The business of the Duane Church, at the begunning of his labors there, nearly three years ago, and was approved by the Rev. E. S. Osbon, paster of the Greene-st. Church. Although the churches were in a prosperous condition both financially churches were in a prosperous condition both financially and numerically, yet as the majority of the members resided in the upper part of the city, a change was deemed advisable. Both congregations have ratified the action of the trustees, and as soon as a site can be decided upon the churches will be sold. The sale of both churches and of one parsonage will, it is thought, not at least \$225,000. With a portion of this amount, a church and parsonage will, it is thought, not at least \$225,000. With a portion of this amount, a church and parsonage will be built. The funds not required for the building of the church will be invested, and the annual interest will be given to city missions. The situation of the new church will not be further up town than Chariton-st., and will be situated on the west side of the city. The new church will have a membership, including those on probation, of about 600. Until the selection of a site and the disposal of the church property, the present boards of trustees will act joughty; afterward a new Board will be chosen. The consolidated churches will be placed under the care of a single pastor, at the Conference session in April, instead of two as at present.

The Hebrew Societies, the Congregations Anshi Chesed and Adath Jeshurun have also decided to consolidate, and an application will shortly be made to the State Legislature for a charter for the united societies, under the name, "Temple Beth El." The pastor, the Acey, Dr. Einhorn, will preach his distinction Grand Grand G. at the Temple on Lexington-ave. The following are the trustees of the new organization? Smeen Gutman, Simon Herman, D. Rindskopf, Nathan Asiel, B. Schleestein, F. Kursman, L. Goldenberg, M. Beriner, and J. M. Stine. and numerically, yet as the majority of the members

THE DESTITUTION IN IOWA AND MINNESOTA. Gen. Henry H. Sibley of St. Paul, Minn., has been visiting, in company with Gen. Bishop and ex-Gov. Miller, the counties in Iowa and Minnesota which were devastated by grasshoppers last Summer. He says the voluntary contributions sent from St. Paul and other cities to destitute settlers in the State have very much alleviated the general distress, but provisions and fuel are now almost exhausted. The gentlemen named met are now almost exhausted. The gentlemen named met a committee of the Iowa Legislature, the members of which had made a thorough investigation into the situation of the suffering settlers in that State. The Committee estimates and will report that 80,000 bushels of wheat, and a proportionate amount of the cereals for seed must be provided by the State, either as a donation or as a loan, to be returned in one, two, and three years in equal proportions. Gen. Sibley urged upon the Committee the expediency of unity of action on the part of the two States, and suggested that the seed grain be given as an absolute gift. At the request of the Committee, he addressed a communication to the Iowa House embodying his views on the subject. It is generally estimated that nearly or quite 50,000 busnels of seed wheat, and a proportionate quantity of oats, corn, potatoes, &c., will be needed to meet the wants of the destitute settlers in South-Western Minnesota.

MUNICIPAL RETRENCHMENT.

A Joint Special Committee of the Common Council appointed to examine the pay-rolls of the city departments held its first session on Tuesday. Doubt being expressed as to the power of the Committee to send for persons and papers, Mr. Twomey, the Deputy Clerk of the Common Council, explained that as a Joint Committee it was in their power to procure an order rom the Recorder, the City Judge, or a Justice of the supreme Court compelling the head of a department to produce papers and books. It was then decided to be gin the investigation to-morrow with the Department of produce papers and sooks. It was then decided to begin the investigation to-morrow with the Department of Docks.

The following statement, prepared in Mr. Van Nort's office, shows the amounts expended for salaries and con-

shows the amounts expended for salaries and con-cies in the Department of Figure and the De-ent of Public Works, respectively, during the years ...\$300,592.04

OUR DEPRECIATED CURRENCY. of bear to the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: The Hon. Amasa Walker, before the Committee on Currency, made the following statement: Committee on Carrency, many too tollowing easternace. The present currency is not in harmony with the carrency of commerce, because decreciated below the gold standard. Winy depreciated 1 Not from any doubt of the ability of the Government to meet its engagements, but because of its redundancy. This is apparent from the fact thus the average circulation, from 180 to 1860.

but because of its redundancy. This is apparent from the fact that the average circulation from 1860 to 1860 was but \$6 per capita, while it is now \$17.

If compared with the wealth of the country it is found that in 1850, when the aggregate wealth, as per census, was \$16,000,000,000, the paper currency was but \$277,000,000, equas to 11 per cent; while in 1870, the wealth boing \$30,000,000,000, or 21 per cent, that is, nearly double the proportion in 1860.

The effect of such a surplus of currency is high prices, All prices are unnatural, and this is highly injurious to every industrial interest.

The position of Mr. Walker gives great weight to his

opinions, but has he not overlooked some very important Paining.

In 1862 we had \$297,003,000 of paper money, but we also bad in the bank's \$83,594,000 in specie, with \$19,000,000 of specie funds; add to these sums say \$50,000,000 in specie in circulation and we had \$353,000,000 as the total of our circulating medium. Our wealth was \$16,000,000,000, and our population 31,000,000, of which 4,000,000 were slaves. In 1870 we had no gold and silver as a circulating me dium; our wealth had increased to \$30,000,000,000, our population to 33,507,600, and the total amount of our cur-

rency to \$725,000,000. I am but a plain business man, and perhaps only show my ignorance in asking if at the present time we have any more currency in proportion to our wealth and needs in 1870 than we had in 186).

The proof of the depreciation of our currency is

On what principle did Mr. Walker leave out of his statement the amount of gold and silver in the banks and in circulation in 1969 t Ř.

much simpler than our correspondent may suppose. What is a dollar ? The only constitutional dollar is 23 and 1-5 grains of pure gold-the gold itself, not the promise to pay it. The stamp impressed by the Government is simply for the purpose of guaranteeing the weight and fine eas of the metal. Our paper promises to pay dollars will only exchange for 21 grains of pure gold, and therefore are depreciated. The cause of the depreciation is the excessive quantity of paper issued. Diminish the paper

and you will increase its value; increase it and the discount will become greater than it is. As to the growth of the country in population and wealth, the case of Great Britain is a sufficient demonstration that the quantity of money in circulation need not necessarily increase with either. That country is certainly four times as wealthy and twice as populous as it was in 1840, yet there has been but a trifling change in the bank-note circulation, and no augmentation of specie at all corresponding to the increase in wages, population, trade, and wealth .-

COMMISSIONERS OF LUNACY. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: Very few who have studied the stat-

ates of this State relating to the custody and charge of unatics, and especially the methods by which alleged unatics are arrested and restrained of their liberty un ter the forms of law in this city, will wonder that Mr. Prince persists in bringing this subject again before the Legislature, notwithstanding his want of success

It was said last year by an eminent physician who was quite familiar by daily experience with the practice in these cases—to a legal friend, in a private conversation -that it was safe to say that "a commitment to a limatic asylum could, he believed, be easily obtained for any citizen of the city," alluling to the very loose manner in which these warrants are issued by the justices in the lesser courts. Public attention to the glaring defects in our present

system has been brought to notice through the press, notably The Tribune; and Mr. Prince's movement is a step in the right direction. The pending bill provides for Commissioners of Lunney to be appointed by the Governor upon the recommendation of the Boards of Supervisors in the several counties in the State, and provides for 5) in this city and county. About the propriety and necessity of having educated

and competent medical experts to fill the place of such Commissioners to pass upon questions of the Junacy of citizens there can be but little question, but it is difficult to conjecture a more unfit, unsafe, and perfeetly incompetent tribunal for their selection than the Board of Sapervisors of the County, especially such a county as the City and County of New-York. If the whole list of committees and boards of the city were called this should be the last selected for such a purpose, as the appointments should be of course made with reference alone to the learning, ability, and standing of the medical expert, and under no circumstances from political considerations.

Under such a bill as that reported by Mr. Prince, we should, if the Board of Supervisors were the advisory power in appointments, have tenfold greater scandals than these occasioned by the recent action of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction in regard to Visiting Physicians to our public hosstals and institutions. If the Governor should appoint, it might safely be intrusted to such an Executive as Gen. Dix, and no matter how poor a successor might be chosen, his action never could be as bad as that of a Board of Supervisors. It is understood that Mr. Prince has acknowledged the force of this, but is governed by the action of the country members in the last Legislature upon this subject. The objection to the appointing power being in a Board of Supervisors, has less force in the rural counties than in the metropolis, since in those districts there are relatively fewer appli cants, and there the applicants would be well known and the cases understood by every member of the board: but even in the country, the County Judge of the county would be by all odds the best officer in whom to place this power of appointment. He would of necessity, and this power of appointment. He would of necessary, and by virtue of his position, well understand the ability and standing of applicants, and would probably be the best selection of a local officer to name commissions that could be made.

So far as this city is concerned, while there is no such

So far as this city is concerned, while there is no such officer here as a County Judge, the Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas is in many other analogous cases empowered to act in the place and stead of a County Judge, and it would be safe to place it here in such hands as the Hon. Charles P. Daly, the present Chief-Justice of that court. White concurring in the wisdom and policy of some such law as that proposed by Mr. Prince, our citizens cannot regard it otherwise than as a great misfortune if, with such a needed reform, we should receive it handicapped with so about an appointing power—so far as the City of New-York is concerned—as the Board of Eupervisors. It is understood that the Medico-Legai Society of this city, at its last meeting, upon the suggestion of its President, referred the subject of Mr. Prince's bill to a committee. It is to be hoped that the actuation of the subject may result in the passage of a wise and carefully-prepared law.

CITIZEN.

New York, Feb. 19, 1874. New-York, Feb. 19, 1874.

A DEFENSE OF THE EMIGRATION BOARD. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The request of the Commissioners of Emigration for an increase of the head money from \$1 50 to \$2 has received very little support from the public press. This cannot arise from any hostile feeling against the institution itself, because the strongest opponents to the proposed increase, the representatives of the steamfollowing manner:
This Commission is a blessing to the immigrant and an honor to the
State and City of New York, and is acknowledged as such by all

Besolved. That any measure of Congress which would have the effect

Europe.

Resolved. That any measure of Congress which would have the effect to paralyze the action of the Communation of Imagration of the State of New-Fork would be a gross ourage to the emigration of the State of New-Fork and to the country at large.

The opposition to the increase, therefore, must be based upon the supposition that the present rate is sufficient to provide for all necessary expenses. It becomes, therefore, necessary to ascertain what rate of head money is required to carry on the institution under the charge of the Commissioners of Emigration, without impairing their efficiency and usefulness. This question would be easily solved by taking the former expenditures as a basis. But as the Commissioners are charged with extravagance, it will be better to ascertain the expenses of other similar institutions. The Commissioners are obliged under the isay to refund to any city, town, or county, any expense indured by them for the maintenance and support of any emigrant. Nobody has as yet accused the managers of our county poor-houses, or our State and county hospitals of being extravagant, and the charges made by them under oath, for the support of emigrants, may be considered as reasonable and just. The exgregate amount paid by the Commission of Emigration in 1572 for 7,005 weeks' board in the different poor-houses, hospitals, and asylums of the whole State was \$12,005, or \$2.85; per week. There fore, the average cost for the daily support of a person in a public institution is 40; cents per day. Taking the in the different poor-houses, hospitals, and asymms of the whole State was \$19.905, or \$2.83, per week. There fore, the average cost for the daily support of a person in a public institution is 60 cents per day. Taking the number of days spent by emigrants in the hospitals or the refuge on Ward's Island, and multiplying the same by the above figures, it will show what it would cost to support the destitute and sick emigrants in the public institutions outside of Ward's Island. The reports of the Commission show that the average of the last seven years amounted to 534.112 days, which, at 40 cents, amounts to \$216.315 st. To this sam has to be added: 1st. The amount reimbursed by the Commissioners to the cities, countes, and institutions of the State: this amounted during the last seven years to \$31.176—therefore, per year, \$50.163; 2d. The amounts paid to State agencies during the last seven years to \$32.6,805, or \$46.685 per year. I cut down this expenditure to \$20,000; 4th, The expenses for

the support of the Commissioners' offices and the land-ing depot at Castle Garden. These amounted during the last seven years to \$1.050,100, or \$151,40 per year. But an Castle Garden the graying ground for politicians. last soven years to \$1.00.100, or \$101,440 per year. In a Castle Garden sy the grazing ground for politicians, this might be reduced to \$100,000. The total expense will be \$392,855, which, divisied by the average number of emigrants who baye arrived during the last sevan years (245,500), makes per head, \$1.00. I believe ther estimate is as close as any that, can possibly be made, and it would require the greatest economy and the prevention to all tests to keep within fr. But it will not enable the Commissioners to pay their already accumulated debts. Beside this, it allows nothing for repairs or fire insurances on Ward's Island, and the large property which the Commissioners hold requires at least \$45,000 per surances on Ward's Island, and the large property which
the Commissioners hold requires at least \$55,000 per
year for this purpose. It must be admitted that \$1 50
per head is not sufficient, and that \$2 1: about the amount
which is required to surfam the Emigration Establishment in its present efficiency.

New York, Feb. 16, 1874.

POLARIS SURVIVORS MADE A SIDE-SHOW. ro the Editor of The Tribune

SIR: The reception given to the Polaris party last evening was of a very unique character. The tumense gathering drawn by interest in Arctic matters and by curiosity to see the Polaris party, presented to the Geographical Society a care opportunity for mutual admiration, and its distinguished member, Dr. Hayes, was equal to the occasion.

Tac quests of the evening, Capt. Buddington and his

party, had the pleasure for more than see hour of listening to Dr. Hayes's description of Archie exploration from a very remote period, covering every expedition except their own, stating strongly his views in favor of an open Polar Sea, and finishing by saying to the auti once, "Now that I have told you all that I can to so short a time, I shall call upon Capt. Baddington Salate simply, in answer to our questions, why it was that he went no further nors, than 820 16'." Well, Capt. Bed dington state", the matter plainty enough, when Dr. Have said it was as well to have a view from a differ

ent point, and called upon Capt. Tyson, who expressed it firmly as his opinion that there was no very serious obstacle to their going north.

Judge Daly was induced to call upon Mr. Bryan for his view of the situation, cautioning him at the same has view of the students, campoing him in the same time that it was only desired he should speak in re-sponse to the question. Mr. Bryan in a few terse words refuted Hayes's and Tyson's grounds, and retired to his seat, when Hayes advances and says, "notwithstand-ing, I am of the opinion there was open water to the north, and I am not satisfied that the Polaris could not

north, and I am not satisfied that the Polaris conto not have gone onward."

Very many of Dr. Hayes's statements during the evening were of a similar character. Perhaps unwittingly to the officers of the Society, this reception partook very much of the nature of a catchetical meeting. I hope that the opportunity will ofter for us to hear what the Polaris party have to say of the expedition, under auspices that will bring them forward, rather than those with whom we are already so familiar.

New York, Feb. 17, 1874.

FAIRTLAY.

WOMEN AS GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Six: Quite apropos to an editorial, "One Female Copyist," in this morning's TRIBUNE, which is the clearest statement that has yet appeared of weman's position as a Government employé, the Pennsylvania Association send you, with their thanks and congratulations, the inclosed slips, of which they have already circulated many hundred copies during the past year. May not that editorial be taken as an earnest that Tue TRIBUNE is prepared to claim, for working-women at least, the protection and power which, it is assumed, the sallot gives to every workingman ! No. 700 Arch-st., Philadelphia, Feb. 14, 1874.

fit had not occurred to us that it could be taken as an earnest of anything of the sort, but we are very glad to find our Philadelphia friends deriving whatever comfort is possible from it. We append the appeal to which they refer.-{Ed.

The members of the XLIId Congress raised their own salaries from \$5,000 to \$7,500, and rejected an amendment to the same bill which proposed to raise the salaries of the female employés of the Government from \$500 to

They dared to do this because women have no votes Penn'a Woman Suffrage Association, No. 700 Arch st.

THE LAW'S DELAYS.

To the Editor of The Tribune SIR: I have a case in which I am the plaintiff, and which has been on the calendar (No. 2429) for trial about two weeks. Nearly every day I have been

present at the Court with my witnesses, ready to have the trial proceed, but every day the defense has given some excuse for a delay, until tast Wednesday they promised that if it were set down for Friday they would set the case for Friday, but when that day arrived I found that through an error of the clerk of the Court it had been omitted from the calcular. My representative stated the case to the Judge but was unable to have another day named for its trial, and I have not the slightest idea now as to when it will be disposed of. This is my first experience in such matters, and for that reason I address this to you to make the inquiry as to whether there is no redress in such a case, and to know if I must suffer for the errors of those attached to the court. My business is such that every day I am awas from it is a great loss to me, as I am without a partner and no one can conduct it for me. I am very auxious that the next time it is reached there shall be no more clerical errors, and if you can point out the way for the prevention of them you will greatly oblige a "greenhorn in isw."

No. 16 Wall-st., New-York, Feb. 16, 1873. certainly be ready. This was agreed to, and the Judge No. 16 Wall-st., New-York, Feb. 16, 1873.

A PLEA FOR THE BATTERY PARK.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I hope the notice in your paper of an intention on the part of some merchants to secure part of the Battery for a new Custom-house and Sub-Treasury buildings will not have your countenance. It would be crowding the lower portion of the city. As it is now, thousands enjoy it daily who seldom get time to go far for a sight of well-trimmed lawns and breathe the for a sight of wendmand raws may be exhibited and laborers who are out of work daily enjoy this small park and deserve your consideration, for they have few to plead their cause and cannot do so themselves. I trust you will give this project attention, and doubt not but that after investigating it you will oppose it. C. W. L. New-York, Feb. 13, 1874.

A NEW FEATURE COMMENDED. To the Editor of the Tribune.

Sin: Will you permit the undersigned to return you his sincere thanks for the report which you give us this morning of the sermons preached in many of our churches yesterday? Having begun to read Tus

TRIBUNE when a boy, and learned to love it, I have often felt that this new feature was the only one needed o make it the best newspapor published.

New York, Feb. 16, 1874.

CHAS. S. THOMPSON.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

North Carolina claims that she has inexhaustible

Several leading citizens of Peoria are encouraging establishment of glass works there. The manufacturers of Portland, Me., are strongly in favor of holding an industrial exhibition there in May next.

A transparent gum for the backs of adhesive tickets is made by dissolving taseine in a cold satur-ated solution of borax. The town of Boothbay in Maine recently exempted from taxation for ten years a bone company which has decided a satablish works there.

The Dudley (Eng.) Mining Institute offers a prize of \$105 for the best model of a hand coal-cutting machine, to be submitted to the council next June.

The shareholders of a company in England who paid the "inventors" of a new "air gas " \$500,000 for their supposed discovery, now find that the process is worthless.

Keokuk, Iowa, has a "mutual benefit trade asso-ciation" with a capital of \$190,000, which purposes engaging in general business, relying mainly for support on the Grangers. Among the indications of industrial prosperity in West Virginia 1s the success of the Belmont Nail Works Company, which produces 180,000 kegs of cut nails annually, and is building a great blast furnace.

The window glass factories of Pittsburgh have been idle since July, owing to disputes between the proprietors and their workmen about wages. It is not expected that work will be resumed until next

The extensive ironworks at Ashland, Ky., have been completed, and are probably by this time is operation. The Company owns 15,000 acres of cost and iron lands, and propose making pig iron and

A cotton factory is in course of construction on the Saluda River, 10 miles below the City of Green-ville, S. C. It is intended to afford employment to 200 operatives, and consume 2,500 bales of cotton

The possibility of obtaining large profits by cotton The possibility of obtaining large profits by cotton spinning in the South is shown by the success of a manufacturing company in Columbus, Ga., which realized \$140,000 last year, and has a surplus beyond all habilities of \$1,688,000.

all liabilities of \$1,688,000.

A meeting of rail manufacturers of the Cleveland district, which includes the mills at Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Youngstown, Wheatland, Alliance, Newark, and Columbus, was held recently at Columbus. The general sentiment of those present was in favor of reducing wages and exercising greater economy at the several establishments during the current year.

Important question discussed by a debative society in Westmoreland County, Fenn.: "Whether as untidy woman with a sweet temper is to be preferred to a tidy one with a sour temper?" The controversy, ac-cording to the fast report, was still reging, and no vote had been taken. had been taken.

current year.